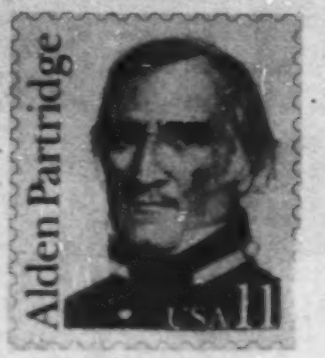
3 MORE STAMPS HONOR EDUCATORS



U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

The three educators above are among four being honored this year by the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Postal Service is honoring four educators this year by issuing stamps bearing their likenesses.

This week the service is issuing an 11-cent stamp bearing a portrait of Alden Partridge, founder of what is now Norwich University. In March, a 22-cent stamp honoring Mary McLeod Bethune, co-founder of Bethune-Cookman College, will be released. Mrs. Bethune was founder of the National Council of Negro Women and served as vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In June, a 9-cent stamp will be issued honoring Sylvanus Thayer, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy from 1817-1833.

Last month a stamp honoring Abraham Baldwin, author of the charter for the University of Georgia, was issued in conjunction with the celebration of the university's bicentennial.

freedom of speech by denying access to the campus to organizations that fail to win city approval.

A decision on whether to appeal the order in court will be made after a written version of the order is released, he said.

Southern Cal. Investigates Phony-Degree Scheme

Officials of the University of Southern California are investigating reports that phony degrees have been sold for up to $25,000 each after bogus transcripts were placed in the university's computer file containing student records.

Law-enforcement authorities are also investigating a group of foreign students suspected of selling grades and degrees through an employee in the university's records office. The alleged scheme was discovered, authorities said, after the arrest of a former student, Merhdad Amini, on drug charges in Louisville, Ky.

University officials said they did not yet know the extent of the degree-selling scheme. Last October the university discovered that students were paying to have their grades changed on their transcripts. Thirty students still are being investigated and one employee has been fired, they said.

U.S. Considering Appeal of Home-Office Tax Ruling

The federal government has decided not to ask the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to review its December 20 decision to allow a college professor to take a tax deduction for an office in his home (*The Chronicle*, January 9). However, a spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service said the government took "strong exception" to the ruling and was actively considering an appeal to Supreme Court.

The Second Circuit's decision, on a 2-to-1 vote, overturned a year-old ruling by the U. S. Tax Court against David J. Weissman, professor of philosophy at City College of the City University of New York. The appeals court, saying that the college had not provided him with a "suitable private office" for his scholarly work, held that his home office was his principal place of business.

The deadline for a petition to the Supreme Court is March 30.

Corrections

► An item in Notes on Computers (*The Chronicle*, January 30), on universities that require students to purchase computers, incorrectly included first-year M.B.A. students at Harvard University. While those students are strongly urged to buy I.B.M. portable microcomputers, they are not required to do so.

► An article on the Department of Education's chart of state education statistics (*The Chronicle*, January 9) incorrectly reported that the Educational Testing Service sponsored the Scholastic Aptitude Test and had released state-by-state averages for the S.A.T. The S.A.T. is sponsored by the College Board, which also released the averages.

► The identification of Stephen J. Nelson, director of student activities at Dartmouth College, was inadvertently omitted from an article on alcoholic-beverage marketing (*The Chronicle*, February 6).

Enrollment in Remedial Courses Jumps at 63 Pct. of Colleges that Offer Them

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Enrollment in remedial courses has increased at 63 per cent of the colleges and universities that offer such courses, the Department of Education reported last week. At one-third of the colleges, enrollment in those courses held steady from 1978 to 1984, while the remaining 4 per cent of the institutions noted modest declines.

Mathematics was the subject that freshmen found most difficult last year, according to the study. A quarter of them took a remedial math course in 1983-84.

Further, 21 per cent of the freshmen did remedial work in writing, and 16 per cent took a remedial reading course in 1983-84.

500 Institutions Surveyed

The figures are based on a survey of 500 institutions conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Freshmen are apparently a good judge of their weakness in math. In the annual freshman survey conducted by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program (*The Chronicle*, January 16), 25 per cent indicated that they would need remedial work in math. However, the students in that survey were more confident about other skills. Only 5 per cent thought they would need remedial reading, and 12 per cent said they would need to be helped in English.

According to the Department of Education report, the percentages of freshmen in remedial courses were highest at public institutions, two-year colleges, institutions with open-admissions policies, and colleges in the Southeast.

At public institutions, 18 per cent of the freshmen took remedial reading courses; 22 per cent, remedial writing courses; and 27 per cent, remedial math courses. At private colleges and universities, the comparable figures were 9 per cent for reading, 12 per cent for writing, and 15 per cent for math.

At colleges with open-admissions policies, 30 per cent of the freshmen took remedial math, while at colleges with selective policies, the figure was 13 per cent.

At two-year colleges, 23 per cent of the freshmen took remedial writing; at four-year institutions, the comparable figure was 17 per cent.

The report said figures on remedial enrollment were one way to measure the effectiveness of high schools, but it cautioned that such factors as student aptitude, college entrance standards, and the rigor of college courses were also linked to the growth in enrollment in remedial courses.

Data on State Spending

The report, *Indicators of Education Status and Trends*, emphasized elementary and secondary education. It included data on state spending on public schools and scores on the National Assessment of Education Progress.

The report is available for $3 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402. The stock number is 065-000-00222-1.

FACT–FILE

Enrollment, Stipends, and Degrees at 239 Graduate Schools, Fall 1984

This is a corrected version of the Fact-File on graduate-school enrollment that appeared in *The Chronicle* on December 12, 1984.

The earlier table was incorrect because of computational errors by the Graduate Record Examinations Board.

	Public institutions		Private institutions		All institutions	
	Fall 1984	1-year change	Fall 1984	1-year change	Fall 1984	1-year change
Total graduate-school enrollment						
Master's-degree-only institutions	55,061	−0.1%	12,687	−1.4%	67,747	−0.4%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	357,324	−0.2%	107,136	+1.1%	464,460	+0.1%
All institutions	412,385	−0.2%	119,822	+0.8%	532,207	0.0%
First-time graduate students						
Master's-degree-only institutions	13,315	+9.2%	3,224	+4.3%	16,539	+8.2%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	84,886	0.0%	26,426	0.0%	111,312	0.0%
All institutions	98,201	+1.2%	29,650	+0.4%	127,851	+1.0%
Applications received						
Master's-degree-only institutions	25,237	+4.5%	5,993	+3.2%	31,230	+4.3%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	290,630	+1.5%	107,841	+1.2%	398,471	+1.3%
All institutions	315,867	+1.7%	113,834	+1.1%	429,701	+1.5%
Graduate assistants						
Master's-degree-only institutions	3,561	+4.7%	517	+4.2%	4,078	+4.6%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	77,528	+3.5%	18,811	+1.8%	96,339	+3.2%
All institutions	81,089	+3.6%	19,328	+1.9%	100,417	+3.2%
Graduate fellows						
All institutions	12,128	+5.5%	10,233	+5.8%	22,361	+5.6%
Average stipends for teaching assistants						
Chemistry departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 4,132	+9.5%	$ 3,440	+16.8%	$ 4,009	+10.6%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	6,264	+5.5%	5,756	+6.0%	6,109	+5.6%
All institutions	5,881	+6.1%	5,529	+6.7%	5,781	+6.3%
Economics departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 3,769	+3.1%	$ 2,320	+5.5%	$ 3,500	+3.3%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	4,979	+5.1%	5,188	+7.0%	5,033	+5.6%
All institutions	4,736	+4.9%	4,790	+6.9%	4,751	+5.4%
Electrical-engineering departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 4,282	+2.7%	$ 2,800	+2.4%	$ 3,925	+2.7%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	5,662	+5.7%	5,699	+3.7%	5,672	+5.2%
All institutions	5,504	+5.5%	5,427	+3.6%	5,484	+5.0%
English departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 3,696	+2.8%	$ 2,850	+3.5%	$ 3,436	+2.3%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	5,495	+4.5%	4,786	+6.9%	5,296	+5.2%
All institutions	5,097	+4.4%	4,512	+5.6%	4,872	+4.7%
Degrees awarded in 1983-84						
Master's	84,418	−1.9%	26,401	−3.2%	110,819	−2.6%
Ph.D.	13,571	+0.2%	5,380	−0.3%	18,951	+0.1%

Note: Data are based on reports of 239 institutions, or 64 per cent of the 372 institutions that are members of the Council of Graduate Schools. Data for stipends are for first-time teaching assistants working 20 hours per week for 9 or 10 months. Because of varying practices among institutions, the data for average stipends may be less reliable than the percentage change in average stipends.

SOURCE: COUNCIL OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES AND GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Note Pad

The President's budget repeated his support for the creation of "education savings accounts," designed to encourage lower- and middle-class families to put money aside for their children's schooling.

Under the proposal, families with adjusted gross incomes of under $40,000 would be able to put $1,000 into such accounts annually and would be exempt from paying taxes on interest or dividends earned.

College representatives said last week that they liked the concept of the accounts, but that Mr. Reagan's plan would not help enough taxpayers. They said they preferred a plan that would allow people to withdraw money from their individual retirement accounts for both retirement and educational purposes.

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Terrel H. Bell, former Secretary of Education, says President Reagan's proposed education budget for fiscal 1986 would severely hurt students and private institutions.

Mr. Bell, who resigned as Secretary in December, said in an interview last week that the proposals to limit federal aid to all students to $4,000 per year and deny federally subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans to students from families with annual incomes over $32,500 would face tough sledding in Congress.

"Both of those ceilings, in my opinion, are going to be too restrictive, and they're going to hurt not only students, but institutions," said Mr. Bell, who is now a professor of school administration at the University of Utah.

Mr. Bell said that while he did not think Congress would adopt all the proposals, the legislators would be forced to consider some seriously because of pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit. "But my guess is that we'll get a student-aid package that will be commensurate with what we now have," he said.

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About the time that William J. Bennett, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, was confirmed as Education Secretary last week, United Press International carried a story noting that he would have something that Mr. Bell never had—matching furniture.

Federal workers had replaced a hodgepodge of furniture in the Secretary's office with a set of government-issue matching walnut pieces.

Mr. Bell said in the interview that he was aware that when he was Secretary the couch in his office was covered with a flowery print and that none of the furniture matched. But, he said, "I just didn't feel it necessary to make a change. I didn't even move any of the furniture."

Shirley Hufstedler, President Jimmy Carter's Education Secretary, had occupied the office previously.

"The one thing I did do was to lower the chair at my desk because I'm such a shorty," said Mr. Bell.

"I would guess that a big man like Bill Bennett would need heavier looking furniture," Mr. Bell said of the new Secretary, who stands well over six feet.

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Washington

Reagan Seeks Reforms, Cuts in Student Aid; Would Increase Funds for Research by 1 Pct.

Many lawmakers of both parties oppose reductions, but fear many of them will 'stick'

WASHINGTON

President Reagan last week proposed sweeping reforms and deep cuts in federal aid to students, along with an increase in funds for basic scientific research in fiscal 1986 that would amount to only 1 per cent.

Under Mr. Reagan's proposed budget for 1986, new federal spending for health-manpower training would be eliminated completely, and spending for the National Institutes of Health would drop about 6 per cent.

The $973.7-billion budget contained few increases except for defense and payments for "entitlement" programs, such as Social Security and Medicare. However, some research would receive boosts.

Spending on research by the National Science Foundation would rise about 7 per cent, and spending on basic research by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would increase 4 per cent.

Spending on defense-related basic research by the Pentagon would increase 12.8 per cent.

Funds for international educational and cultural exchanges would rise from $130-million this year to nearly $160-million in the fiscal year beginning October 1.

But spending for science education at the National Science Foundation would drop 38 per cent. And funds for the arts and humanities endowments would drop by 12 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

The Institute of Museum Services and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education would be phased out in the coming fiscal year.

The budget also repeated proposals that the President has made in prior years to eliminate funds for aid to college libraries, international education, cooperative education, and a program to encourage veterans to enroll in college.

Lawmakers of both parties, in both the Senate and House of Representatives, made it clear that they were unhappy with the President's projected $30-billion boost in defense spending and with the cutbacks proposed in many education and other social programs.

But they and the representatives of higher-education groups said that this year will not be like last year, when the President proposed significant cuts in many education, health, and social programs, and Congress refused to go along with most of them.

The Chronicle's coverage of the federal budget was prepared by Cheryl M. Fields, Donna Engelgau, Kim McDonald, and Stacy E. Palmer.

It Might Be Hard to Argue

While the President's plan may be modified substantially, both the lawmakers and college lobbyists predicted that some of the proposed reductions would "stick" this year.

"If the Republican-controlled Senate can come up with a $25-billion cut in the President's proposals for defense spending, as some have said they hope to do, it will make it very hard to argue against cuts

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

Senate Confirms Bennett to Be Education Secretary; No. 2 Official, Citing Right-Wing Pressure, to Quit

New Secretary In

WASHINGTON

William J. Bennett, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, was confirmed last week as Secretary of Education by a vote of 93 to 0.

The Senate spent only 20 minutes debating the nomination of the former philosophy professor, who for the past three years had headed the National Endowment for the Humanities.

At his confirmation hearing, Mr. Bennett defended President Reagan's plan to reduce the aid available to all but the neediest students.

William Bennett has been confirmed to be Secretary of Education.

Under Secretary Out

By DONNA ENGELGAU

WASHINGTON

When he announced his resignation as Secretary of Education, Terrel H. Bell said conservative leaders had been unremittingly critical of him for not accomplishing President Reagan's goals of abolishing the Education Department and winning passage of legislation allowing school prayer and tuition tax credits.

Now Gary L. Jones, the No. 2 official in the department, is also leaving—in part, he said in an interview, because of pressure from the same elements.

Mr. Jones, the Under Secretary of Education, said he and Mr. Bell had constantly been criticized by right-wing groups for failing to carry out what they perceived Mr. Reagan's education agenda to be, and that such pressures had hindered their efforts to carry out education policy.

Knowing What the President Wants

"There are those who think they know the President's mind better than we do who talk to the President," Mr. Jones said.

"It hinders your ability to govern because you have to spend energy and time in dealing with people who think they know what the President wants done better than you do when his chief aides in the White House have told you what they want done. You have to put up with those things. It's time-consuming and it's unfortunate."

Mr. Jones, who said he was proud that he had helped to "create a very efficient, effective, and responsive Cabinet agency here," said a member of the "New Right" had told him that Mr. Reagan wanted not only to eliminate the Education Department, but the federal role in education, too.

"The President never said, and has never said to this day, that he wanted to abolish the federal role in education," Mr. Jones said. "In fact, you cannot advocate tuition tax credits and at the same time advocate no federal role in American education."

He said conservative groups had

Continued on Page 39, Column 1

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Gary L. Jones, Under Secretary of Education, says he will resign.

FACT–FILE

Higher-Education Funds in President Reagan's 1986 Budget

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1984 Actual	Fiscal 1985 Estimated	Fiscal 1986 Requested
Student assistance:			
Pell Grants	$2,800,000,000	$3,575,000,000	$2,691,000,000
Supplemental Grants	375,000,000	412,500,000,000	0
College Work-Study	555,000,000	592,500,000	850,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	76,000,000	76,000,000	0
National Direct Student Loans	180,860,000	215,000,000,000	28,000,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	2,253,740,000	3,077,977,000[1]	2,714,482,000
Graduate support:			
Graduate and professional opportunities	11,000,000	11,750,000	0
Public-service fellowships	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
National graduate fellowships	0	2,500,000[2]	0
Institutional assistance:			
International education	30,800,000	32,050,000	0
Cooperative education	14,400,000	14,400,000	0
Veterans Cost of Instruction	3,000,000	3,000,000	0
Interest subsidies for facilities	24,500,000	18,775,000	23,500,000
Facilities construction grants	0	28,000,000[2]	0
Facilities loans and insurance	19,776,000	14,094,000	17,996,000
Law School Clinical Experience	1,000,000	1,500,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged:			
Developing institutions:			
Endowment grants	7,120,000	15,200,000	23,208,000
Institutional support	119,616,000	119,608,000	113,000,000
Challenge grants	7,680,000	6,400,000	5,000,000
College-aid migrant programs	1,950,000	1,200,000	0
Minority institutions Science Improvement	4,800,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	164,740,000	174,940,000	82,370,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,000,000	1,500,000	0
Women's educational equity	$ 5,760,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 0
Science and math education	0	100,000,000	100,000,000
Vocational education	738,045,000	738,462,000	738,462,000
Adult education	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Bilingual education:			
Training grants	32,810,000	33,596,000	24,000,000
Bilingual vocational training	3,686,000	3,686,000	3,686,000
Office for Civil Rights	44,396,000	45,000,000	42,938,000
Library resources:			
Research libraries	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
Training and demonstration	880,000	1,000,000	0
Education research and statistics:			
National Institute of Education	48,231,000	51,231,000	51,231,000
National Center for Education Statistics	8,747,000	8,747,000	8,747,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,710,000	12,710,000	0
Education for the handicapped:			
Vocational and postsecondary programs	5,000,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
Research and development	15,000,000	16,000,000	18,000,000
Personnel development	55,540,000	61,000,000	50,000,000
Rehabilitation training	22,000,000	22,200,000	15,000,000
National Institute of Handicapped Research	36,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000

1 Administration is requesting a supplemental appropriation of $664,846,000 ($151,034,000 for fiscal 1985 costs and $513,812,000 for fiscal 1984 costs).
2 Administration is asking Congress to rescind the fiscal 1985 appropriation.

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1984 Actual	Fiscal 1985 Estimated	Fiscal 1986 Requested
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health:			
Cancer Institute	$ 1,093,018,000	$1,196,528,000	$ 1,126,012,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	705,063,000	805,809,000	775,254,000
Institute of Dental Research	89,021,000	100,991,000	93,439,000
Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive Diseases	460,923,000	540,165,000	519,858,000
Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	334,952,000	395,861,000	373,894,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	317,663,000	368,528,000	352,561,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	416,672,000	482,909,000	458,484,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	273,359,000	310,540,000	293,084,000
Eye Institute	152,262,000	178,591,000	164,396,000
Institute of Environmental Health	179,480,000	194,056,000	182,611,000
Institute on Aging	115,720,000	144,862,000	134,758,000
Research Resources	244,977,000	305,825,000	263,040,000
International Center	11,430,000	11,679,000	11,359,000
Library of Medicine	49,452,000	54,824,000	53,320,000
Total N.I.H.	4,495,354,000	5,150,031,000	4,852,680,000
National Science Foundation:			
Research:			
Mathematical and physical sciences	355,046,000	396,870,000	426,970,000
Astronomical, earth and ocean sciences	328,635,000	351,953,000	372,170,000
Antarctic program	102,456,000	110,830,000	120,100,000
Biological and social sciences	223,401,000	252,120,000	272,050,000
Engineering	128,615,000	150,130,000	170,070,000
Technological and international affairs	36,211,000	44,460,000	38,360,000
Program management	66,257,000	71,972,000	69,900,000
Total research	1,142,260,000	1,306,912,000	1,397,750,000
Science and engineering education	75,000,000	82,000,000	50,550,000
Total N.S.F.	1,322,616,000	1,500,540,000	1,569,400,000
Department of Agriculture:			
Cooperative research:			
Hatch Act support	150,501,000	156,484,000	156,484,000
Forestry research	12,702,000	13,053,000	13,053,000
Payments to black colleges	22,717,000	23,474,000	23,474,000
Minority research facilities	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Special research grants	26,476,000	28,530,000	0
Competitive research grants	17,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000
Animal health research grants	5,760,000	5,760,000	0
Total cooperative research	247,655,000	289,276,000	251,161,000
Extension service	334,340,000	343,727,000	264,808,000
Department of Commerce			
Sea grant program	36,500,000	39,000,000*	0
Department of Defense, basic research	840,000,000	861,000,000	971,000,000
Department of Energy			
General science	635,417,000	726,905,000	685,400,000
University research	324,200,000	344,600,000	346,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	145,700,000	193,000,000	212,400,000
Department of Interior, basic research	120,000,000	130,000,000	119,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, basic research	713,000,000	801,000,000	834,000,000
Health research and training			
Mental-health research	173,109,000	194,342,000	190,261,000
Mental-health clinical training	21,000,000	22,000,000	0
Mental-health research training	15,360,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Drug-abuse research	$55,454,000	$64,600,000	$68,596,000
Drug-abuse research training	891,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Alcoholism research	42,590,000	48,724,000	52,638,000
Alcoholism research training	1,086,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Centers for Disease Control:			
Occupational safety and health research	57,142,000	57,945,000	57,845,000
Occupational safety and health training	8,760,000	8,760,000	0
Health services research	17,649,000	18,486,000	16,180,000
Medicare research and demonstration	32,100,000	34,000,000	22,000,000
Health professions			
Health professions education:			
Student assistance:			
Exceptional need scholarships	5,600,000	7,000,000	0
National Health Service Corps	68,152,000	75,000,000	50,000,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	6,300,000	2,300,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged students	18,188,000	24,000,000	0
Institutional assistance:			
Nurse training	52,466,000	66,700,000	0
Center for nursing research	0	5,000,000	0
Public health	10,927,000	11,600,000	0
Primary care and family medicine training	63,752,000	66,800,000	0
Medical facilities guarantees, loans	32,000,000	26,500,000	25,000,000
Area health education centers	17,920,000	18,000,000	0
Arts and humanities			
Institute of Museum Services	20,150,000	21,560,000	292,000
National Endowment for the Arts	162,223,000	163,660,000	144,450,000
National Endowment for the Humanities:			
Education programs	18,875,000	18,130,000	15,100,000
Fellowship programs	14,746,000	14,210,000	15,050,000
Research programs	18,389,000	19,620,000	15,400,000
General programs	23,426,000	22,834,000	16,720,000
State programs	21,850,000	21,413,000	16,820,000
Challenge grants	18,000,000	19,600,000	16,500,000
Treasury matching grants	11,500,000	10,780,000	11,500,000
Total N.E.H.	140,118,000	139,478,000	126,000,000
National Archives and Records Administration	91,535,000	100,792,000	99,363,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission	5,980,000	5,189,000	735,000
Civil rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	12,010,000	12,869,000	12,061,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	154,039,000	163,655,000	158,825,000
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	43,934,000	47,157,000	43,432,000
Miscellaneous			
Peace Corps	117,000,000	128,600,000	124,400,000
VISTA	16,847,000	18,757,000	18,368,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	137,500,000	150,500,000	159,500,000
U.S. Information Agency educational and cultural exchanges	100,850,000	130,000,000	159,136,000
GI Bill education and training	1,265,043,000	1,058,082,000	892,803,000
Post-Vietnam Era Veterans Education	224,776,000	218,200,000	171,000,000

* Administration is asking Congress to rescind $19.5-million of fiscal 1985 funds.

Budget

Continued from Page 31

in our programs," said one university lobbyist.

"I think there is a genuine feeling of responsibility in Congress now that something must be done to cut the deficit," said another university representative. "The indications I get from lawmakers are that there will be some cuts that will not be restored.

"For example, many people don't like a lot of the student-aid proposals, but they will look carefully at some areas, like reducing the special interest allowances that lenders get in the Guaranteed Student Loan program."

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, acknowledged, "The mood is not good. We're vulnerable on everything. We're not dealing with the budget on a rational basis. Chances that the President will get his way are better than even."

But he also said he expected public sentiment to become more supportive of the programs that the President wants to cut as people learned more about the practical effects of the proposed reductions.

He said his committee would hold regional hearings in the next few weeks on the effects of the education proposals. Such sessions are already planned for New Orleans on February 14, Los Angeles on February 16, and New York on February 19, he said. Hearings will be held here February 21-28.

$6.3-Billion for Student Aid

The Education Department's budget would drop from nearly $18-billion this year to $15.5-billion under Mr. Reagan's proposals. About $8-billion would go for the department's higher-education programs, including $6.3-billion for student aid.

About $1.67-billion of the Education Department's decrease would come from cuts in student-assistance programs and restrictions on eligibility for aid that, analysts said, would eliminate aid to about one million of the five million students who have been receiving it.

The restrictions, the Administration said, are needed to eliminate abuses in the program and to concentrate aid on the neediest students at a time when the nearly $200-billion federal budget deficit is producing tremendous pressures to reduce federal spending.

But Rep. William Natcher, Democrat of Kentucky and chairman of the House appropriations panel with jurisdiction over health and eduation, said he did not believe Congress would make Draconian cuts in such programs.

And despite the feeling that Congress is serious about reducing federal spending, many interest groups and legislators are nonetheless prepared to make their cases against proposed cuts.

A spokesman for the Association of American Medical Colleges, for example, said the organization was very concerned about the budget's proposed limitation of subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans to families earning under $32,500, as well as the proposed cut in spending for the National Institutes of Health and the elimination of new funds for health-manpower programs.

"We're taking every opportunity we have to turn the budget around," the spokesman said. "The programs are all high-level priorities for us."

THE 85-86 FEDERAL BUDGET:

Student Aid

The White House proposed its most aggressive plan yet to restructure and cut back federal student-aid programs, in its search for ways to trim the deficit.

President Reagan's fiscal 1986 education budget would eliminate two student-aid programs and insure that grants and subsidized loans are limited to lower-income students.

The proposed budget called for $6.28-billion for student aid in fiscal 1986. Congress provided $7.9-billion for the current fiscal year.

The President's proposals would require all students and their families—particularly those in higher- and middle-income groups—to pick up more of the cost of a college education, and would eventually turn authority for all student-aid programs over to the states.

Representatives of college organizations, as well as education leaders on Capitol Hill, quickly announced their opposition to most of the proposals, saying they would hurt both students and colleges.

Said Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., the Connecticut Republican who chairs the Senate appropriations subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Education Department's budget, "I oppose the Administration's proposed funding levels for education, particularly the cuts in education loans and grants. Were they to become law, access to higher education would be severely limited, and we would return to the days when only the economically advantaged could go to college."

Following are the major elements of the Administration's student-aid plan:

Ceiling on all aid. No student could receive more than $4,000 a year from all federal sources, including loans, grants, and work-study. Now some students can receive as much as $11,000 a year, although few actually do so.

Needy students would be hardest hit under the proposal, analysts said, because it would reduce their choice of a college substantially. Graduate students also would be greatly affected, since their tuition is generally higher than others'. In a preliminary analysis, the American Council on Education said the cap would reduce assistance to about 430,000 students.

Graduate-school officials were particularly concerned that the $4,000 ceiling would discourage students from pursuing advanced degrees. About 65 per cent of all graduate students borrow the maximum amount of money—$5,000 per year—available to them through the Guaranteed Student Loan program, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Income ceiling on Pell Grants. The grants—which provide students with up to $1,900 a year—would be available only to students from families with annual incomes of $25,000 or less. Pell Grants would receive $2.69-billion in fiscal 1986, down from $3.5-billion.

The budget also would restrict work-study funds and National Direct Student Loans to students from families earning $25,000 annually or less.

Income ceiling on loans. Guar-

Continued on Following Page

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Budget

Continued from Preceding Page

anteed Student Loans would be restricted to students from families earning less than $32,500 annually. The American Council on Education said that would prevent at least 460,000 students now eligible for the loans from receiving them in the future. The Guaranteed Student Loan program would receive $2.7-billion in the coming fiscal year, down from $3.08-billion.

Students from families that make more than $32,500 would be able to obtain Guaranteed Student Loans, but the government would not subsidize any of the interest on them.

Those students' families also could borrow under the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students program, but they would pay prevailing market interest rates. Loan limits under that program would be raised from $3,000 to $4,000 per year and from $15,000 to $20,000 altogether. Those loans now carry a 12-per-cent interest rate.

Change in the interest-rate calculations. The basic interest rate for new Guaranteed Student Loans is now 8 per cent. The budget would set the interest on new loans at the rate of 91-day Treasury bills, to reflect more closely the cost of money.

Reduced payments to lenders. Lenders, who now receive interest subsidies of up to 3.5 per cent beyond the basic 8-per-cent interest rate, would receive a special interest allowance on Guaranteed Student Loans of just 1.5 per cent beyond the Treasury-bill rate while the student is in college and 3 per cent when the student leaves school. Lenders now receive a special allowance of up to 3.5 per cent.

Reducing the rate to 1.5 per cent would discourage many lending agencies from making Guaranteed Student Loans and could threaten the future of the program, college officials fear.

Restrictions on independent students. New rules would make it harder for students to declare themselves financially independent of their parents for the purposes of receiving federal aid. Under the Administration's plan, all students below the age of 22, except for orphans and wards of the court, would be considered dependent students. Those 22 and older would be considered independent.

Required student contribution. All students would be required to contribute $800 a year toward their college education before receiving a federal grant or loan. Money obtained through the government's College Work-Study program could be used for this purpose.

Required high-school diploma. All students would be required to have a high school diploma or the equivalent before receiving federal aid.

Consolidation of programs. The Administration requested no funds for the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant program. Instead it asked for $850-million for the College Work-Study program, under which institutions could use up to 50 per cent of the amounts they received for supplemental grants. Congress appropriated $592-million for College Work-Study for fiscal 1985 and $412-million for supplemental grants.

The Administration also proposed to eliminate State Student Incentive Grants and new federal contributions to the National Direct Student Loan program.

Less aid for graduate students. The President sought significant reductions in the amount of financial assistance provided specifically for graduate students. Mr. Reagan requested no money for the Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program, which aids about 1,350 needy students. He also proposed eliminating the $2.5-million public-service fellowship program and ending a $1.5-million program designed to provide law students with clinical experience.

Mr. Reagan asked Congress to rescind the $2.5-million it appropriated for the current year for a new program of National Graduate Fellowships—named the Javits Fellowships after the long-time New York Republican Senator, Jacob K. Javits. In addition, the budget included no money for the scholarships for fiscal 1986.

The fellowships, which higher-education groups had been trying to persuade Congress to support for several years, are designed to aid graduate students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

The grants are not needed, budget documents said, because graduate students are eligible for financial aid under other federal programs.

'Unrestrained 20-Year Binge'

The Office of Management and Budget justified its proposed changes in student aid in a document that said they were essential to "correct policy and budgetary impacts of an unrestrained 20-year binge" in the Education Department. The growing student-aid programs, the document said, have produced "a shotgun approach that has indiscriminately sprayed assistance at students regardless of income for almost any conceivable type of education."

The O.M.B. proposed to replace all current student-aid programs, except for the Guaranteed Student Loan program, with a single program of grants to the states, beginning in 1987. The O.M.B. said that would "simplify and make more equitable and efficient the delivery of federal aid."

The state-grant proposal will be studied by the Administration as it considers what recommendations it will make for extending the Higher Education Act, which expires later this year, said Gary L. Jones, who was Acting Education Secretary when the budget was released. Under the plan, states would decide what mix of grants, work-study, and loans students would receive.

President Reagan's proposals would affect loans and grants for the academic year beginning in the fall of 1986. More than five million college and university students now receive federal aid each year, and saout one million students would lose their federal aid under the proposals, Mr. Jones said.

He added that he did not think that overall college enrollment would be reduced if Congress adopted the President's proposals, but he said he was not sure whether Mr. Reagan's proposals would affect a student's choice of colleges. "We don't know at this time," he said.

Leaders of several higher-education groups announced unified opposition immediately after Mr. Jones outlined the proposals at a budget briefing.

They stood outside the Education Department in windy, near-freezing temperatures, in a symbolic gesture to show their displeasure. "Higher education is being frozen out of the budget," said John D. Phillips, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Said DaleParnell, president of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, "With one fell swoop, the Reagan budget makes puts the nation at risk," a play on the title of the federal report issued in 1983 castigating the state of education in the country's schools, *A Nation At Risk*.

Much of the reaction on Capitol Hill to Mr. Reagan's proposed budget was just as critical.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, said the President's aid proposals would mean that many students would have very little choice about where to attend college and that many would be forced to drop out of college.

"Most of Congress would oppose these changes in programs if they voted on them directly," Mr. Hawkins said.

He added that he would try to use parliamentary maneuvers to insure that legislators cast votes on individual parts of the budget, rather than casting a single vote for an overall budget resolution that might include sweeping changes in programs.

He said the $32,500 family-income ceiling for subsidized Guaranteed

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Student Loans would be particularly harmful to families that wanted to send more than one child to college.

"We're totally opposed to the President's proposals," said an aide to Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. If Congress accepted the proposals, "it would mark the end of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program," the aide said. "We feel that higher education has to be a top priority, and it obviously is not with this Administration."

THE 85-86 FEDERAL BUDGET: Science

In his fiscal 1986 budget for science, President Reagan would end a two-year trend of requesting substantial increases for basic research.

Although federal spending for research and development would increase by 12 per cent, most of the growth would be directed toward the development of military hardware and other defense-related research activities, which would increase by $7-billion, or about 22 per cent, above the fiscal 1985 level of $32.3-billion.

Support for basic research, including that conducted for the Defense Department, would rise only 1 per cent, to $7.86-billion. That would be a decrease in constant dollars when the expected inflation rate of 4 per cent is taken into account.

The Defense Department would receive the largest increase of any federal agency for basic research—a 12.8-per-cent raise, to $971-million. In contrast, overall spending for basic research activities at civilian agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, would decline by about 1 per cent, to $6.9-billion.

One Congressional aide calculated last week that Mr. Reagan's budget proposed to spend 72 cents of every federal research-and-development dollar on defense-related activities, compared to 47 cents in fiscal 1981, in the Administration's first term.

Support for major research facilities and for research in the life sciences would also decline. Funds for new construction projects would total $2.1-billion, about $162-million less than was appropriated for fiscal 1985.

Support for the life sciences would decline by 5 per cent, including a 6-per-cent decrease in spending at the National Institutes of Health, which, the Administration argues, have received substantial increases for the past several years.

Overall spending for research in the physical sciences and engineering would increase by about 7 per cent, but funds for some areas in the physical sciences, such as high energy physics and nuclear physics, would decline.

Support for social-science and economics programs at the National Science Foundation would go up by 18.6 per cent, while funds for science and engineering education would decrease 38 per cent.

George A. Keyworth, II, President Reagan's science adviser, told reporters last week that the austere science budget reflected the Administration's desire to reduce the federal deficit, yet would be sufficient to "adequately maintain the health of science."

"I would even say that, after such rapid growth, the fact that science will share in the overall federal austerity may well stimulate sharper delineation of priorities, a delineation that will guide us in coming years," Mr. Keyworth added.

The Administration's budget "deliberately postponed the start of construction for major new research facilities for one year" in order to maintain support for individual research programs and researchers, he said.

Many scientists, however, warned that the failure of Mr. Reagan's basic research budget to keep pace with inflation, particularly in the life sciences, would discourage young scientists from embarking on research careers in fields of importance to industry, such as biotechnology.

"People have to make a living and feel that there is a future in their area," said Howard Brinkley, a zoology professor at the University of Maryland at College Park. "These kinds of things have had a very demoralizing effect on scientists."

Likewise, W. W. Havens, Jr., executive secretary of the American Physical Society, said he sensed "great disappointment" among physical scientists over news that Mr. Reagan wanted to postpone the construction of important new facilities that American physicists feel are needed for them to keep up with their European colleagues.

Following are summaries of the President's major proposals for scientific research:

National Science Foundation. The foundation, whose budget increased 31 per cent in the past two years, would receive only 4.6 per cent more in fiscal 1986, for a total of $1.569-billion.

Much of the increase would go toward programs of engineering research, which the Administration believes have long been neglected and should be more focused on areas that would make American industry more competitive in world markets.

Engineering, which received an increase of 17 per cent from Congress last year, would receive about $170-million, or 13.2 per cent more, in 1986.

Programs in mathematics and physical sciences and in the agency's biological-, behavioral-, and social-science directorate would receive an increase of about 8 per cent.

Erich Bloch, director of the science foundation, said his agency's budget request reflected an attempt to provide strong support to activities, such as engineering and biotechnology, that would improve the country's economic competitiveness.

Programs that would improve the "science infrastructure," such as the development of advanced scientific computing resources at universities, and activities that the foundation had a "unique responsibility" to support, such as research in mathematics and economics, were also emphasized, he added.

One surprise in the foundation's budget was that social- and economic-science programs, which Mr. Reagan tried to reduce during his first Administration, would increase by about 19 per cent, to $33.9-million.

Funds for the development of advanced scientific computing, or "supercomputers," on which Congress placed a high priority last year, would rise 11.5 per cent, to $46.2-million.

Major reductions would be made in funds for the foundation's scientific, technological, and international-affairs directorate, which would

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Budget

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decline by nearly 14 per cent, to $38-million.

Science education. Spending for science education would be reduced by 38 per cent, to $50.5-million.

That recommendation reflected a decision by the National Science Foundation to delay spending $31.5-million in fiscal 1985 funds for precollege science-education projects until 1986, because of a lack of high-quality proposals and enough administrative staff members to review them. Last year the foundation deferred a similar amount to the current year, citing similar reasons.

Bassam Z. Shakhashiri, the foundation's assistant director for science and engineering education, said the deferral from 1985 to 1986 had been adopted "to achieve stability and continuity in our programs." He said the agency had no plans to defer funds again to fiscal 1987.

Agriculture. None of the research programs at the Agriculture Department would receive increases in fiscal 1986, even those on which the Administration has placed a high priority in previous years, such as biotechnology research and the awarding of grants on a competitive basis.

Payments to land-grant institutions under the Hatch Act would remain at this year's level of $156-million.

Mr. Reagan would provide no increases for competitive grants, which his Administration strongly supported during the last two years and which grew from $17-million in fiscal 1984 to $46-million this year. He would also eliminate special research grants designed to solve agricultural problems of regional interest. The regional-grants program which received $28.5-million this year, is a favorite of lawmakers on appropriations committees and is unlikely to be cut by Congress.

Defense and energy. The $971-million for basic defense research would include $30-million to upgrade university research equipment and to support graduate research fellowships in areas of technology needed by the military.

Funds for research programs supported by the Energy Department would generally decline, reflecting the Administration's desire to reduce demonstration projects and research on solar and fossil energy, and to postpone the construction of major research facilities for physicists.

High-energy physics would receive $510-million, 6.5 per cent less than the current level. Nuclear physics would receive $173-million, 5.5 per cent less than in fiscal 1985.

Included in those amounts would be funds for continued research and development on the proposed Superconducting Super Collider, a massive accelerator, and for further construction of the continuous-electron-beam accelerator being built by a consortium of Southeastern universities.

Spending for solar research would decline 17 per cent, to $148-million, while support for conservation research and development would drop 19 per cent, to $145-million.

Space, environment, and commerce. Mr. Reagan would continue strong support for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to allow it to finance additional research on the permanent manned orbiting space station that he proposed last year and for the launch of both the space telescope and the Galileo mission to Jupiter in mid-1986.

NASA's basic-research budget would increase by 4 per cent, to $834-million, while total research and development for the agency would be $3.7-billion, a 6.4-per-cent increase.

Basic-research funds at the Environmental Protection Agency would also increase faster than inflation, rising 8 per cent to $40-million, in order to provide additional support for programs dealing with hazardous wastes, acid rain, and toxic substances.

As he has unsuccessfully tried to do in previous years, Mr. Reagan will again attempt to eliminate the Commerce Department's Sea Grant program, which supports marine-science research at universities.

Mr. Keyworth said the President was very supportive in his budget of oceanographic and marine research in other government programs, but that he wants to eliminate the Sea Grant program, because "it has been notably unproductive in the past."

Mr. Reagan has also asked Congress to rescind $19.5-million of the $39-million appropriated for Sea Grants for fiscal 1985.

Biomedical research. The President called for $4.85-billion for the National Institutes of Health in the coming fiscal year, a reduction of $287-million, or about 6 per cent.

Administration officials said that total, nonetheless, would allow the institutes to support 5,000 new research projects, 11,242 continuing projects, and 500 research centers in the coming year.

Mr. Keyworth said that although Congress in past years had routinely increased the President's budget requests for the institutes, "the tone of austerity is more serious today. There will be greater pressure on Congress this year to hold budgets down. I don't remember a time in Washington, at least since I've been here, when both sides of the aisle were trying to see who could cut the most.'

Budget documents said payments to institutions for indirect research costs would be frozen at their 1985 levels.

The 5,000 new grants are the same number the Administration is planning to support this year, even though Congress provided enough money for 6,500. In a controversial move, the Administration plans to use some of the fiscal 1985 money to finance a second and third year of support for 646 of the 5,000 projects being started this year.

University research officials complained that the 5,000-grant level would be a reduction from fiscal 1984, when nearly 5,500 were made. Some lawmakers told college representatives here last week that they would try to reverse the Administration's decision to support only 5,000 new grants this year, but that it "might take some time to do it," in the words of one university spokesman.

But a delay could create problems, university spokesmen said, because the institutes are due to make the second of three rounds of awards soon, and they will be distributed on the assumption that just 5,000 new projects will receive support this year.

Mental-health research. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration "will support 500 new and competing research project grants in 1985 and 1986 to achieve stability in the research environment," budget documents said. As with the N.I.H. budget, the Administration would carry over some of the agency's fiscal 1985 funds to

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provide support in future years for 38 of the projects it begins this year.

A 5-per-cent increase would be provided for the average research project, but indirect-cost rates would be frozen at their fiscal 1985 levels.

The budget included $190.3-million for research by the National Institute of Mental Health, down from $194.3-million this year. About $13.75-million of that total would be used for projects in future years.

The $68.6-million requested for research by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, up about $4-million from this year, would emphasize "the development of more effective prevention techniques, support of basic research on the role of 'reinforcing centers' of the brain, and maintenance of high-priority research on marijuana and cocaine," budget documents said.

The $52.6-million requested for research by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, a $4-million increase, would emphasize research "into the genetic correlates and predictors of alcoholism susceptibility, alcohol-related diseases of the central nervous system, and the effects of alcohol on the biological maturation and development of teenagers."

THE 85-86 FEDERAL BUDGET: Other Programs

Health professions. In a move that stunned some health organizations and lawmakers, the Reagan Administration asked for the total elimination of new federal funds for training health professionals in fiscal 1986—programs for which Congress provided $209-million for the current year.

The government has been gradually reducing its support of some programs designed to encourage the training of doctors, dentists, nurses, and other health workers as federal assistance increased the supply of such professionals.

Now, said the Office of Management and Budget, the time has come to eliminate all support because "the supply of trained personnel has outstripped the need."

"All major studies of supply and demand for health professionals conclude that virtually all health professions occupations are in excess supply and that growth in supply will continue to outstrip demand for the remainder of the decade," the O.M.B. added.

The U.S. still faces shortages of physicians specializing in child psychiatry, general psychiatry, emergency medicine, and preventive medicine, the O.M.B. document said, but of those specialties only residencies in preventive medicine are subsidized, and only $1.6-million of the total spent for health-professions programs "is devoted to preventive medicine."

The Administration said that despite the elimination of direct support, about 12,500 students would be aided by federal guarantees for $100-million worth of new Health Education Assistance Loans made by private lenders, and that about $67-million in revolving loan funds in other programs would support nearly 39,000 health students in the coming fiscal year.

Spokesmen for the Association of American Medical Colleges and other organizations promised to fight the budget proposals, noting that lawmakers in both the Senate and House of Representatives were reported ready to reintroduce legislation vetoed by President Reagan last fall that would extend the authority for many health-professions training programs.

Research and clinical training. The N.I.H. budget would spend $218-million to train researchers, the same amount Congress appropriated for this year. That request would support 9,900 research trainees, about the same number as this year, budget documents said.

The Administration is again attempting to eliminate funds for clinical mental-health training in the National Institute of Mental Health, for which Congress allotted $22-million this year.

The budget said that past federal aid had developed a "national training capacity" that could carry on necessary activities without further government subsidies.

The 1986 budget asked the same amounts that Congress provided this year for research training by the mental-health institute ($18-million), as well as for research training by the National Institute on Drug Abuse ($1.5-million) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse ($1.5-million).

Teaching hospitals. As part of its plan to save $4.2-billion in the Medicare program for elderly Americans in fiscal 1986, the Administration proposed freezing at this year's levels the payments to teaching hospitals for the direct costs of graduate medical education—such as salaries of interns and residents and classroom costs—for a saving of $150-million.

It is also proposing to cut in half the payments made to teaching hospitals for the indirect costs of medical education, reducing those payments next year by $695-million. The Administration said there was no justification for the size of the payments.

But Gerard Anderson, assistant professor of health policy and management at the Johns Hopkins University school of public health, said the Administration had no data to show that the payments were not justified.

When Congress approved a new formula for making those payments—which pays hospitals set amounts for the illnesses they treat, rather than reimbursing them for the actual costs of treatment—lawmakers urged the government to come up with a more precise way of measuring the costs.

The Administration has not done that, Mr. Anderson said, yet it wants to reduce the payments anyway. Many teaching hospitals treat more severely ill patients than do other hospitals, many of them are in inner-city locations where costs are high, and many treat more poor patients than the average hospital.

All of those factors can increase a hospital's costs, Mr. Anderson said, but the government has not developed precise procedures for measuring them.

The Administration would also freeze the amount that physicians, including those in teaching hospitals, are reimbursed for their services to Medicare patients, for a saving of $500-million.

Arts and humanities. The President asked Congress to reduce spending on the National Endowment for the Humanities by $13.5-million, or about 10 per cent, to $126-million. The agency said it would spend $5-million to preserve human-

Continued on Following Page

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Budget

Continued from Preceding Page
ities materials that are deteriorating and continue to give special attention to projects commemorating the bicentennial of the Constitution.

Another top priority of the humanities endowment would be to encourage the creation of television programs that "interpret masterworks in the humanities for general audiences."

The National Endowment for the Arts would receive $144.5-million in fiscal 1986—about a 12-per-cent cut. The Administration is seeking to phase out the Institute of Museum Services, also part of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, by cutting its budget from $21.5-million to just $292,000 in fiscal 1986. That amount would be used to administer grants made in past years.

Facilities. The Administration asked that $28-million allotted for the construction of college and university facilities this year be rescinded "because it is not considered appropriate to initiate a new federal program at this time to provide significant resources to support the physical plant of colleges and universities," an O.M.B. document said. "The National Science Foundation and other federal agencies currently operate programs to improve higher education research facilities."

The Administration also said that "basic responsibility for postsecondary institutional support lies with the institution itself, state and local governments, and private sector users and beneficiaries."

Thomas J. Linney, Jr., director of government relations for the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, said the elimination of support for facilities would probably lead more institutions to try to circumvent the usual process of peer review. More institutions would be likely to seek money to build facilities by appealing directly to their local Congressman or to Congressional appropriations committees, he predicted.

Developing institutions. The Administration asked Congress to appropriate the same amount as this year, $141.2-million, to help developing institutions. However, the budget said the President would ask Congress to revamp the way in which federal funds are provided to such institutions to simplify the distribution process and to encourage recipients of federal aid to become more self-sufficient.

Funds for endowment grants in the program would be increased to $23.2-million—a rise of about $8-million. But money for challenge grants would shrink from $6.4-million to $5-million, as part of the Administration's attempt to phase out such grants.

Eligibility requirements would also be tightened to concentrate aid on institutions that serve large numbers of disadvantaged students.

Spending on the Minority Institutions Science Improvement Program would be frozen at the fiscal 1985 level of $5-million.

Minority recruitment. The President proposed to cut by more than half the amount provided for programs to encourage minority and disadvantaged students to enroll in college—a request he has made in previous years.

Congress has strongly opposed the proposal and provided $174.9-million for the program in 1985. In fiscal 1986, the President is seeking $82.3-million.

The Administration said it would propose legislation to eliminate support for programs that do not provide direct services to students and would seek to require institutions to pick up a larger share of the costs of providing the special counseling, guidance, and remedial programs.

International education. Arguing that programs in international education should not be maintained because of the federal budget deficit, the President called for elimination of the $32-million allotment, part of which is used to provide about 700 graduate fellowships annually for training in foreign languages and area studies.

Private support is available to continue most of the activities provided by many of these programs, budget documents contended.

Postsecondary Fund. The Administration proposed to abolish the popular Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, which last year received $12.7-million. The Education Department's budget statement said that while the program had been quite successful, "improvements in the delivery of higher education are primarily the responsibility of the institutions themselves and are in their own interests."

For similar reasons, the President called for the elimination of the $14.4-million cooperative-education program for colleges and universities.

Libraries. As he has in previous budget requests, the President proposed to wipe out all federal spending on libraries.

Last year Congress rejected similar Administration proposals and appropriated $6-million for research libraries and $1-million for the training of librarians.

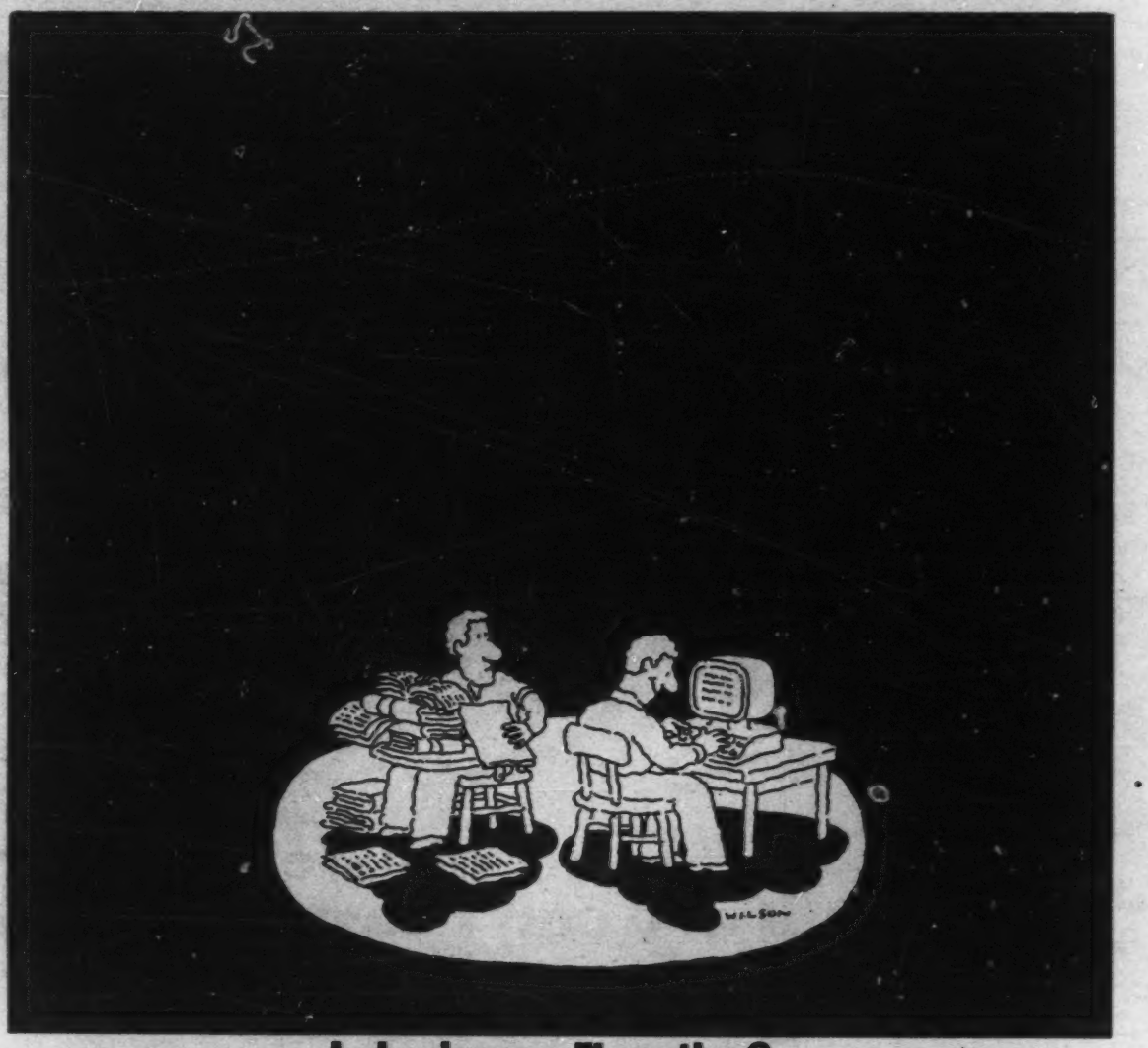
Administration officials contended that there was no longer a "critical shortage" of professional librarians, and that needy students interested in becoming librarians could take advantage of general federal student assistance instead of obtaining aid through a special program.

Vocational education. President Reagan proposed spending $738.4-million on vocational-education programs—the same amount Congress has provided for the past two years. Of that amount, about $716-million would be disbursed to the states in the form of block grants.

Last year Congress authorized $950-million per year for aid to vocational education. States are required under that new law to spend 20.5 per cent of their funds on adult-training programs, setting aside 8.5 per cent of the adult-training money for programs that serve single parents and homemakers. Forty-three per cent of state grants must be earmarked for improving and expanding vocational-education programs.

Other programs in the new Vocational Education Act that would benefit many postsecondary institutions—such as a program that would train workers in high-technology fields—would not receive support in fiscal 1986 if Congress adopted the President's proposal.

Postal subsidies. The President recommended that the Postal Service receive no more subsidies for handling certain types of mail at reduced rates. Non-profit groups would be expected to pay 12½ cents for each piece of mail they sent out by bulk mail in fiscal 1986. About $748.9-million is now being spent on such subsidies.



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THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

February 20, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXIX, Number 23

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Scientists are searching for the star believed to be responsible for the periodic extinction of species on earth. Story on Page 5.

The "Top 40" books held by libraries in the O.C.L.C. computer network are mostly reference works and nonfiction best sellers. Story and list on Page 10.

The improvement of undergraduate education will not happen unless faculty members are involved, according to key participants in the debate over quality in colleges and universities. Story on Page 18.

A seat on the Education and Labor Committee is one of the less coveted posts in the House of Representatives. Story on Page 21.

Department chairmen should become more involved in management, planning, and fund-raising, participants in a recent conference were told. Story on Page 27.

Cheating may be on the rise in women's basketball, according to some observers. Story on Page 31.

A successful venture by the Soviet Union to train third-world students, the Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University is celebrating its 25th anniversary this month. Story on Page 35.

France has pledged $2-million to help the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization cope with its financial crisis. Story on Page 35.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	31-34
Books	12-13, 28
Bulletin Board	45-88
Calendar of Events	44
Computers	14-16
Deadlines	44
Deaths	40
Gazette	40
Grants	40-44
Ideas	29
International News	35-37
Letters	38-39
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Opinion	38
Personal & Professional	27-28
Philanthropy	26
Point of View	88
Scholarship	5-13
Washington News	21-25

NO SHOCK, NO PARANOIA

A Personal Computer for Every Freshman: Even Faculty Skeptics Are Now Enthusiasts

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Drew University students can go to this room in the main computer center to use a personal computer.

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

MADISON, N.J.

When the liberal-arts college at Drew University decided last year to become the first in the country to provide all of its freshmen with personal computers, many faculty members and administrators crossed their fingers.

Some feared that the introduction of the Epson QX-10 computers to the decidedly non-technical college would change the character of the institution. Others feared that Drew's traditional emphasis on teaching rather than on research would fall to the necessity of learning to program and to the increasing use of computer-aided instruction. And still others feared that admissions applications would drop as news of the computer requirement spread.

None of those fears have been realized—particularly in the admissions office. Applications to Drew rose 49 per cent after the computer plan was announced, and the average scores of incoming freshmen on the Scholastic Aptitude Test rose nine points on the verbal section and nine on the mathematics section.

Over all, Drew is changing as a result of the computer requirement, although often

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Trustees, Vexed over Colleges' Quality, Said to Mull Role in Academic Affairs

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

WASHINGTON

The growing dissatisfaction with the quality of undergraduate education is leading boards of trustees to assume more direct responsibility for academic decision making, in the opinion of some experts on college and university governance.

They say the trustees' new assertiveness is beginning to redefine the long-standing principle that they should act only as policymakers and overseers, and should not interfere in everyday academic affairs. Any fundamental change in that precept is likely to put governing boards increasingly at odds with faculty members and academic administrators, the experts say.

"It's a very touchy topic," says Barbara E. Taylor, director of a new Institute for Trustee Leadership at the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges.

"Trustees are going to get pulled into this whether they want to or not," she says.

In a major report released here last week, a select committee of the Association of American Colleges accused faculty members of bearing the main responsibility for a "collapse of structure and control" in the undergraduate curriculum, and it called on trustees to "ask searching questions about whether academic programs are of high quality and consonant with their institutions' mission."

"A board that fails to provide itself with frequent and thorough review of key curricular issues is neglecting its duties," the committee said, "for one of those duties is

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Reagan Officials Chide Colleges and Students

In defending White House budget cuts, two officials of the Reagan Administration—Education Secretary William J. Bennett and Budget Director David A. Stockman—have taken jabs at college presidents and students. See stories on Page 21.

Note Pad

Some college lobbyists, engaged in fighting to persuade lawmakers on Capitol Hill to reject President Reagan's recommended budget cuts for higher education, are unhappy about the timing of a report by the Association of American Colleges attacking the validity of the bachelor's degree.

The report, released a week after as the President's fiscal 1986 budget, stressed the "decline and devaluation" of the baccalaureate and placed much of the blame on faculty members and incoherent curricula.

One lobbyist noted that the association had always prided itself on being non-political, but that the timing of the release could not help having a political impact.

Said another lobbyist, "The report found many problems, but when a man's in a dentist's chair under anesthesia, that's not the time to attack him. The timing of the release was innocent but mindless. Nobody there bothered to look at the calendar."

■

"We had this timed for three years," said Mark Curtis, president of the association. "We didn't know there would be any budget such as was presented even as recently as a year ago, when the final date was set for this year's annual meeting and the release of the report."

"I think the criticism is uninformed," he said.

Last week, he noted, his association passed a resolution saying that reports urging improvement of undergraduate education "mean that there is less reason than ever to cut out appropriations," as the Administration proposed, for programs that would assist in developing excellence—such as aid to college and research libraries, foreign-language and international studies, institutional support, and graduate fellowships, as well as student aid.

■

Members of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights complained last week at the group's monthly meeting that they had not been allowed to review a publication outlining the views of commissioners on a Supreme Court ruling involving affirmative action, before the staff director distributed it to the public.

As a result, the commission voted unanimously that the staff director, Linda Chavez, "undertake to afford" them the chance to review and comment on official policy and position statements before their release.

The complaints stemmed from the distribution at a press conference of "Toward an Understanding of Stotts," a publication that contained statements by four commissioners on the Supreme Court's ruling in *Firefighters Local Union No. 1784* v. *Stotts*. In that case the Court ordered officials in Memphis to drop a plan that protected the jobs of some recently hired black firefighters during layoffs of city workers.

Ms. Chavez argued that the commissioners had seen the publication, although not in final form, and now were seeking to "restrict the power of the staff director in ways that it had not been restricted in 27 years."

Washington

Bennett and Stockman, Backing Aid Cuts, Rap Students and Presidents, Draw Colleges' Fire

Stockman

WASHINGTON

David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has been sharply criticized by college officials after telling a Congressional panel that they are opposing President Reagan's proposed cuts in student aid because they are worried about their budgets, not about the welfare of their students.

"Now you're going to get a lot of pressure from colleges," Mr. Stockman told the House Appropriations Committee. "They're not worried about the student. They're not worried about equity in America. They're worried about financing their budgets."

"We can no longer afford to subsidize colleges in the guise of helping middle- and upper-income students finance high-cost educations," Mr. Stockman added in testimony on President Reagan's proposed budget for fiscal 1986.

Mr. Stockman has said in the past that "reducing excessive subsidies to both students and lending institutions and eliminating subsidies to middle- and upper-income students is essential to stem budget hemorrhage."

Associations' Letter

In a letter, the heads of several higher-education associations told Mr. Stockman:

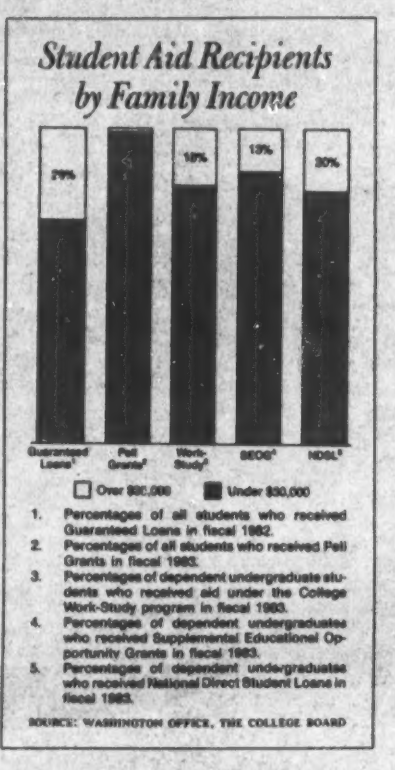
"You're right about one thing," they said. "[College administrators] are indeed worried about financing their budgets, as well they should be, just as you undoubtedly are worried about financing yours, as well you should.

"More than anything, Mr. Stockman, educators are concerned about their students. That's why they are educators. More than anything, after the welfare of their students, educators are worried about equity. That's why, with their advocacy and Congressional action, we have equal educational opportunity in this country, buttressed by the student-aid programs that you would cut back. We are suprised and chagrined that you would seek to ascribe selfish motivations to educators who defend this nation's advances toward equalizing opportunity and inviting the least among us, in terms of financial well-being, to share in our national resources and our future."

Higher-education representatives have said that Mr. Reagan's budget proposals would result in a drop in college and university enrollments, which would further hurt institutions that already are financially strapped. They also have said that such enrollment declines might force some private institutions to close their doors.

If the President's proposals are enacted,

Continued on Page 25, Column 1


Student Aid Recipients by Family Income
29%
18%
13%
20%
Guaranteed Loans[1]
Pell Grants[2]
Work-Study[3]
SEOG[4]
NDSL[5]
Over $30,000
Under $30,000
1. Percentages of all students who received Guaranteed Loans in fiscal 1982.
2. Percentages of all students who received Pell Grants in fiscal 1983.
3. Percentages of dependent undergraduate students who received aid under the College Work-Study program in fiscal 1983.
4. Percentages of dependent undergraduates who received Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants in fiscal 1983.
5. Percentages of dependent undergraduates who received National Direct Student Loans in fiscal 1983.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON OFFICE, THE COLLEGE BOARD

Bennett

By DONNA ENGELGAU

WASHINGTON

William J. Bennett, at his first press conference as Secretary of Education, strongly endorsed President Reagan's plan to cut federal spending on student-aid programs and suggested that some students now receiving aid may have to consider "divestitures of certain sorts—like a stereo divestiture, an automobile divestiture, or a three-weeks-at-the-beach divestiture."

Mr. Bennett's comments drew quick fire from students, higher-education groups, and the chairman of the Senate Education Subcommittee.

"If I knew he would make these kinds of statements, he would not be the Secretary of Education," said Sen. Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont and a member of the panel that recommended Mr. Bennett's confirmation to the full Senate.

An Apology Demanded

Gregory T. Moore, president of the United States Student Association, called upon Mr. Bennett to apologize for a "statement that was an insult to parents and students."

Kathy A. Ozer, legislative director of the same group, said Mr. Bennett's remarks were "very scary and insensitive" and "not a reflection of the students we all represent."

The student leaders contended that the President's student-aid proposals would force many students to drop out of college, particularly some at expensive private institutions. They urged that no cuts at all be made in the student-aid programs.

At his press conference, Mr. Bennett said he did not mean to apply his remarks about stereos and vacations to all students receiving aid. But he said it was clear that the President's proposals would cause some hardships—possibly forcing some students to choose less expensive colleges

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

Lawmaker Happy with Seat on Unpopular Education Panel

First-term Democrat has nine colleges in his district

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins of California is now the chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

For freshman Rep. Terry L. Bruce, a Democrat from Illinois's 19th district, the House Education and Labor Committee was a natural choice in his search for an attractive committee assignment.

Although he has been a Congressman for only six weeks, the 39-year-old Mr. Bruce knows that getting the right committee seat is one of the best ways he can attract the attention of voters in his district—and help assure his re-election in 1986.

With the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois located in his district—as well as eight other colleges and universities—Mr. Bruce also knows that many of his constituents will be watching his actions closely as the battle develops over President Reagan's proposal to slash the federal student-aid budget by $1.6-billion.

And he knows they will be following his participation in deliberations over the renewal of the Higher Education Act, which are scheduled to begin in the spring in the Education and Labor Committee. Playing an active role in this process is important to his political survival, he says, because about 15 per cent of the voters in his district are teachers and another 11 per cent are students.

But the Illinois lawmaker says there is more than personal political interest involved in his choice of committee posts. As the Democratic Party searches for ways to lure back the millions of middle-class

Continued on Following Page